



TITLE:

On generalized quadratic APN functions (Algebraic Combinatorics and related groups and algebras)

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CITATION:

NAKAGAWA, Nobuo. On generalized quadratic APN functions (Algebraic Combinatorics and related groups and algebras). 数理解析研究所講究録 2010, 1687: 84-90

ISSUE DATE:

2010-05

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/141489>

RIGHT:

On generalized quadratic APN functions

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1. Generalized quadratic APN functions.

Generalized quadratic APN functions was defined by S.Yoshiara. Let F and R be vector spaces over $GF(2)$. A function f from F to R is called almost perfect nonlinear (APN) if

$$\#\{x \in F \mid f(x+a) + f(x) = b\} \leq 2$$

for every $a \in F^\times$ and every $b \in R$.

We define a mapping $\Delta_a(f) : F \rightarrow R$ for any $a \in F$ as

$$\Delta_a(f)(x) := f(x+a) + f(x)$$

(the difference function of f w.r.t. a)

f is APN iff $\Delta_a(f)$ is two to one map from F to $\text{Im}(\Delta_a(f))$ for any $a \in F$ such that $a \neq 0$.

Strongly EA-equivalence of two functions f and g from F to R is defined as

$$g(x) = L \cdot f \cdot \ell(x) + A(x) \quad (\forall x \in F)$$

where ℓ is a bijective linear mapping on F and L is a bijective linear mapping on R and A is an affine mapping from F to R .

$$F \xrightarrow{\ell} F \xrightarrow{f} R \xrightarrow{L} R$$

A function f from F to R is called **quadratic** if

$$f(x+y+z) + f(x+y) + f(y+z) + f(z+x) + f(x) + f(y) + f(z) + f(0) = 0$$

for all elements x, y, z of F . Define a function b_f from $F \times F$ onto R as

$$b_f(x, y) = f(x+y) + f(x) + f(y) + f(0).$$

It holds that f is quadratic iff $b_f(x, y)$ is bilinear.

Suppose that f is quadratic. Then f is APN iff the equation $f(x+a) + f(x) + f(a) + f(0) = 0$ has just two solutions, namely $x = 0$ and $x = a$ for any $a \in F$ s.t. $a \neq 0$.

We denote the alternating tensor product of F by $F \wedge F$. A subspace W of $F \wedge F$ is called a nonpure subspace if

$$W \cap \{x \wedge y \mid x, y \in F\} = \{0\}.$$

The following two theorems were observed by S.Yoshiara.

Theorem 1 (cf.[10])

Let $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$ be a basis of F . Then the function

$$\hat{f}: F \mapsto F \wedge F; \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \mapsto \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq n} x_i x_j (e_i \wedge e_j)$$

is a quadratic APN function.

Proof) Put $x = \sum x_i e_i$, $y = \sum y_i e_i$, $z = \sum z_i e_i$, for any i , $(x_i + y_i + z_i)(x_j + y_j + z_j) + (x_i + y_i)(x_j + y_j) + (x_i + z_i)(x_j + z_j) + (y_i + z_i)(y_j + z_j) + x_i x_j + y_i y_j + z_i z_j = 0$. Thus $\hat{f}(x+y+z) + \hat{f}(x+y) + \hat{f}(y+z) + \hat{f}(z+x) + \hat{f}(x) + \hat{f}(y) + \hat{f}(z) = 0$.

Next, suppose that $\hat{f}(x+a) + \hat{f}(x) + \hat{f}(a) = 0$ for any $a \neq 0$. We have $\hat{f}(x+a) + \hat{f}(x) + \hat{f}(a) = x \wedge a$. Hence $x \wedge a = 0$. Therefore $x = 0$ or $x = a$.

Theorem 2 (cf.[10])

Let W be a nonpure subspace of $F \wedge F$ and consider the following maps.

$$\hat{f}: F \mapsto F \wedge F, \text{ and } \varphi_W: F \wedge F \mapsto (F \wedge F)/W, \quad u \mapsto u + W.$$

then the function $f_W := \varphi_W \cdot \hat{f}$ is a quadratic APN function. Conversely suppose that f is a quadratic APN function from F to R such that b_f is surjective. Then

$$f = \bar{\gamma} \cdot f_W + A$$

holds for a suitable linear mapping γ from $F \wedge F$ onto R where $W = \text{Ker}(\gamma)$ and A is an affine mapping from F to R .

We put $f := f_{\gamma, A}$ for f in above theorem.

Proof of the first half.) Take any $a \neq 0$. Suppose that $f_W(x+a) + f_W(x) + f_W(a) + f_W(0) = 0$. Then $x \wedge a + W = 0$.

Thus $x \wedge a \in W$ and so, $x \wedge a = 0$. Because W is a nonpure subspace. Therefore $x = 0$ or $x = a$.

An automorphism $g \in GL(F)$ induces an automorphism \hat{g} of $F \wedge F$ defined as

$$\hat{g}\left(\sum_{i < j} a_{i,j} e_i \wedge e_j\right) := \sum_{i < j} a_{i,j} g(e_i) \wedge g(e_j).$$

Put $\hat{G} := \{ \hat{g} \mid g \in GL(F) \}$. For subspaces W_1, W_2 of $F \wedge F$, we define W_1 is \hat{G} -equivalent to W_2 iff $W_2 = \hat{g}(W_1)$ for an automorphism $g \in GL(F)$.

Theorem 3 *Suppose that f and g are quadratic APN functions from F to R such that $f = f_{\gamma, A}$ and $g = f_{\gamma', A'}$ for γ, γ' are linear maps from $F \wedge F$ to R which kernels are nonpure subspaces and A, A' are affine maps from F to R . Then f is strongly EA-equivalent to g if and only if $\text{Ker}(\gamma)$ is \hat{G} -equivalent to $\text{Ker}(\gamma')$.*

In the next section we know that there are nonpure subspaces of the codimension n . Remark that $(F \wedge F)/W \cong F$ if $\text{codim}(W) = n$.

We denote the set of nonpure subspaces of $F \wedge F$ which have the codimension n by Ω , then the number of orbits of a permutation group (\hat{G}, Ω) is equal to the number of inequivalent quadratic APN functions on F . My aim is to obtain the number of orbits of (\hat{G}, Ω) .

(It seems that this is a very difficult problem!!)

2 Vector spaces of alternating bilinear forms over $GF(2)$.

Let F be a n dimensional vector space over $GF(2)$ whose basis is $\{e_1, e_2, \dots, e_n\}$. The set of alternating bilinear forms over F is a vector space of dimension $n(n-1)/2$ over $GF(2)$. We denote this space by $\text{Alt}(F)$ and the set of $n \times n$ alternating matrices over $GF(2)$ by $\mathbf{A}_n(2)$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Alt}(F) &\cong \mathbf{A}_n(2) \cong F \wedge F \\ B &\longleftrightarrow \left(B(e_i, e_j) \right) := \left(a_{i,j} \right) \longleftrightarrow \sum_{i < j} a_{i,j} (e_i \wedge e_j). \end{aligned}$$

as vector spaces over $GF(2)$ by the above correspondences.

The $\text{rank}(B)$ for $B \in \text{Alt}(F)$ means the rank of the matrix $\left(B(e_i, e_j) \right)$.

It is well known that the value of $\text{rank}(B)$ is even for $\forall B \in \text{Alt}(F)$. Nonzero pure vectors of $F \wedge F$ correspond to elements of $\text{Alt}(F)$ with $\text{rank}(B) = 2$.

From now on, we will consider $\text{Alt}(F)$ instead of $F \wedge F$.

Theorem 4 *(Delsarte and Goethals(cf.[5]))*

Let B be any element of $\text{Alt}(F)$ where F be the finite field $GF(2^n)$. Then $B(x, y)$ is represented as

$$B(x, y) = \text{Tr}(L_B(x)y)$$

where

$$L_B(x) = \sum_{i=1}^r (\beta_i x^{2^i} + (\beta_i x)^{2^{2r+1-i}})$$

and $\beta_i \in F$ for $1 \leq i \leq r$ in the case $m=2r+1$.

$$L_B(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} (\beta_i x^{2^i} + (\beta_i x)^{2^{2r-i}}) + \beta_r x^{2^r}$$

and $\beta_i \in F$ for $1 \leq i \leq r-1$ and $\beta_r \in GF(2^r)$ in the case $m=2r$.

Tr is the absolute trace mapping, namely $\text{Tr}(a) = a + a^2 + a^{2^2} + \dots + a^{2^{n-1}}$. We note that $L_B \in \text{End}(F)$. We write $B = B(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ because B is determined by β_1, \dots, β_r .

The correspondence $B(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) \leftrightarrow (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ gives an isomorphism as vector spaces between $\text{Alt}(F) \leftrightarrow F \times \dots \times F$ (r times) if $n = 2r + 1$, $\text{Alt}(F) \leftrightarrow F \times \dots \times F \times GF(2^r)$ ($r-1$ times of F , 1 time of $GF(2^r)$) if $n = 2r$.

A non-pure subspace of $F \wedge F$ corresponds to a subspace W of $\text{Alt}(F)$ satisfying $\text{rank}(B) > 2$ for all nonzero element $B \in W$.

Theorem 5 (*Delsarte and Goethals(cf.[5])*)

Let W be a non-pure subspace of $\text{Alt}(F)$ where $F := GF(2^n)$. Then $\dim(W) \leq (n^2 - n)/2 - n$.

We call W is a **maximal non-pure subspace** if the equality holds in the above theorem.

Let W be a maximal non-pure subspace of $\text{Alt}(F)$. Then f_W is a quadratic APN function on F because that R is isomorphic to $(F \wedge F)/W$.

For a r indeterminates polynomial $g(x_1, \dots, x_r)$, we set

$$W(g(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) = 0) := \{B(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) \mid g(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) = 0\}.$$

We have $W(\beta_e = 0)$ is a maximal nonpure subspace if $\gcd(e, n) = 1$ as we note soon after.

Especially $W(\beta_1 = 0)$ is a maximal nonpure subspace and $W(\beta_2 = 0)$ and $W(\beta_r = 0)$ are maximal nonpure subspaces if n is odd.

3 Pure vectors of $\text{Alt}(F)$

We have a necessary and sufficient conditions such that $B := B(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r)$ is pure as follows.

Theorem 6 (1) Let $m = 2r + 1$. Suppose that $\beta_1 \neq 0$. Then $\text{rank}(B) = 2$, (i.e. B is pure)
if and only if

$$\beta_2\beta_t^2 + \beta_1\beta_{t-1}^4 = \beta_1^2\beta_{t+1} \text{ for } 2 \leq t \leq r-1$$

$$\text{and } \beta_2\beta_r^2 + \beta_1\beta_{r-1}^4 = \beta_1^2\beta_r^{2^{r+1}}.$$

(2) Let $m = 2r$. Suppose that $\beta_1 \neq 0$. Then $\text{rank}(B) = 2$, (i.e. B is pure)
if and only if

$$\beta_2\beta_t^2 + \beta_1\beta_{t-1}^4 = \beta_1^2\beta_{t+1} \text{ for } 2 \leq t \leq r-1,$$

$$\beta_2\beta_r^2 + \beta_1\beta_{r-1}^4 = \beta_1^2\beta_{r-1}^{2^{r+1}}$$

$$\text{and } \beta_2\beta_t^{2^{2r-t+1}} + \beta_1\beta_{t+1}^{2^{2r-t+1}} = \beta_1^2\beta_{t-1}^{2^{2r-t+1}} \text{ for } 2 \leq t \leq r-1.$$

I computed the rank of vectors in maximal nonpure subspaces $W(\beta_1 = 0)$, $W(\beta_1 + \text{Tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$ and $W(\beta_1 + \text{Trr}(\beta_3) = 0)$ where $\text{Trr}(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{r-1} x^{2^{2i}}$ for $n = 2r$, at $F = GF(2^6)$, $GF(2^7)$, $GF(2^8)$ and $GF(2^9)$ by MAGMA.

On $GF(2^6)$,

	rank 2	rank 4	rank 6
$W(\beta_1 = 0)$	0	315	196
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	0	315	196
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Trr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	10	297	204

On $GF(2^7)$,

	rank 2	rank 4	rank 6
$W(\beta_1 = 0)$	0	2667	13716
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	0	2667	13716

On $GF(2^8)$,

	rank 2	rank 4	rank 6	rank 8
$W(\beta_1 = 0)$	0	22491	583780	442304
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	0	22491	583780	442304
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Trr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	24	22499	583236	442816

On $GF(2^9)$,

	rank 2	rank 4	rank 6	rank 8
$W(\beta_1 = 0)$	0	182427	21370020	112665280
$W(\beta_1 + \text{Tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$	0	182427	21370020	112665280

The following nice observation was done by Yoshiara using dual basis of $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ with respect to the trace mapping.

Any pure vector $x \wedge y$ in $F \wedge F$ corresponds to $(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_r) = (xy^{2^k} + x^{2^k}y)_{k=1}^r$.

$$x \wedge y \leftrightarrow (xy^2 + x^2y, xy^4 + x^4y, xy^8 + x^8y, xy^{16} + x^{16}y, \dots).$$

Hence if $u \in W(\beta_k = 0) \cap \{x \wedge y \mid x, y \in F\}$ then $u = x^{2^k+1}(a^{2^k} + a) = 0$ where $a = y/x$, and $a^{2^k-1} = 1$ if $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$. Then clearly $a = 1$ iff $\gcd(2^k - 1, 2^n - 1) = 1$. Therefore $a = 1$ iff $\gcd(k, n) = 1$. It implies that $W(\beta_k = 0)$ is a maximal nonpure subspace if and only if $\gcd(n, k) = 1$. Then $f_W(x) = x^{2^k+1}$ which are well known as Gold functions.

Yoshara also pointed out that $f_W(x) = x^3 + \text{tr}(x^9)$ for $W := W(\beta_1 + \text{tr}(\beta_3) = 0)$.

Lastly we consider the following statement. Take a positive integer r such that $r > 3$.

(\heartsuit) $\text{Tr}((u + u^2)^{-1}) = \text{Tr}(u)$ holds for any $u \in GF(2^{2r})$ such that $u \neq 0, u \neq 1$.

If the statement (\heartsuit) is true for some r , then $W(\beta_1 + \text{Trr}(\beta_3) = 0)$ is a maximal subspace and the corresponding function $f(x) = x^3 + \text{Trr}(x^9)$ is a APN function on $GF(2^{2r})$. Anyhow it seems that the cardinality of $W(\beta_1 + \text{Trr}(\beta_3) = 0) \cap PV(\text{Alt}(GF(2^{2r})))$ is relative small where $PV(\text{Alt}(F))$ is the set of pure vectors of $\text{Alt}(F)$.

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